

FOR EIGHT MONTHS

The Supporters of Glover and Holland Have Campaigned.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL VOTERS ARRESTED

Votes Bought by Both Sides and Whisky Free—The Women and Children Took an Interest.

Marietta, Ga., December 12.—(Special.)—Today's election was the culmination of eight months of the bitterest and most thorough electioneering that this little city of north Georgia has ever known. Mr. R. N. Holland was elected mayor, defeating Mayor Glover by a majority of an even hundred.

It has been a faction against faction, with no local issue for a possible division of sentiment, and the fight has been only the hotter and harder fought for it. While the election has been for mayor and general council, it was the contest over the mayoralty that aroused the best efforts of each faction. Men who had relatives and friends on Holland's ticket voted the straight Glover ticket, all because the minor candidates were less likely to be elected. And so with voters that had friends on Glover's ticket—they would cast the Holland ticket straight.

The two candidates for mayor were R. N. Holland and T. W. Glover. For ten years



MR. R. N. HOLLAND, Who Was Elected Mayor of Marietta Yesterday by a Majority of 100.

Glover was alderman, and for six years he has held the mayor's office, serving his fellow citizens most satisfactorily, and deserving his re-election. His friends claim that he has made a good mayor—a better mayor than any one else could make, since he is familiar with the details and routine of the office. Holland's admirers and friends say that Glover has held the office until he has come to regard it as a hindrance, and that it was time that he retired in favor of another man.

And, on these lines, for the past eight months the canvass has been made on both sides. The feeling was high—high enough to be designated bad blood, though it amounted almost to that today.

There has been no stint of money, whisky and beer on either side. It is acknowledged by Holland men that while the campaign was in full bloom that there was hardly less than \$3,000 in their campaign treasury. On the other hand one of the most prominent of Glover's friends stated to me that he estimated that no less than \$5,000 or \$6,000 had been spent by the two sides together. This would give the Glover people something over \$2,000 to get rid of in election funds. Especially during the past month has feeling been intensified. Meetings have been held every night, and whisky and beer poured out by both sides with a lavish hand. All-night speeches have not been infrequent. The Hollandites redoubled their efforts, and in order to capture as much of the negro vote as possible, sent to Atlanta for Jackson McHenry, who has been keeping the walking stick among his colored brothers here for some time.

In addition to the fact that whisky has been given away on both sides in order to keep negro voters in line, the fact was soon notorious that votes were being bought by both sides.

As to the whisky, there was plenty of it, and of beer, sure. It is a dry town, and the beverages had to be imported, and three months there has been distributed any quantity of the sparkling lager, and red-eye was dispensed, not by the drink, but by the pint and quart.

Even the children were interested. So deep has interest been that the women and children have taken sides. Today I heard a little girl of twelve years asking about the election. She wanted to know how long a man stays in the state and county before he could vote. When she was asked why she wanted to know, her reply was: "Well, I just thought I heard a man say that he hadn't been in Georgia but eight months, and I didn't want him to vote illegally."

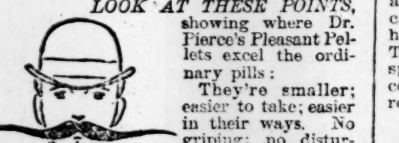
At school the children have been divided, and many of them have been wearing badges, some for Glover and some for Holland, and the wives of many voters have exercised over them an influence more potent than all the party cocktails either side could obtain. The election today can thus readily be seen to have been the end of one of the most remarkable municipal campaigns that has ever occurred in any state.

The Day Before the Election. On yesterday the town was as fully aroused as if it had been Christmas eve night. Within a stone's throw of each other were the respective halls of the two candidates. In one a Glover man held forth to nearly a hundred listeners and the audience was not allowed to depart, but was kept locked up in the hall, to be marched down to the polls this morning and voted, one after the other, for Mayor Glover's re-election.

In the hall occupied by Holland's constituents the scene was fairly duplicated. The number of negroes was about 164, and they were kept interested until they could be thoroughly awakened and led down to throw in their ballots in favor of their candidate. It is said by members of both parties that quantities of fiery spirits were put down to keep up the partisan spirits.

Some Exceedingly Rapid Voting. According to the last census of Marietta there are 767 voters, black and white, here. Of this number there are 517 white voters and 250 negro voters. The largest vote ever polled was 385 until today.

The polls opened at 7 o'clock and the vot-



LOOK AT THESE POINTS, showing where Dr. J. C. Peckham's Little's Pleasant Pills excel the ordinary pills: They're smaller; easier to take; easier in their ways; no griping; no disturbance; no reaction afterward.

Their influence lasts. By their tonic or strengthening effects on the intestines, they increase the natural action of the bowels, and permanently cure Constipation, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Sick or Bilious Headaches, and every like disorder.

Any child takes these tiny, sugar-coated pellets readily. They're put up in little sealed vials, and these last always reliable, while they can easily be carried in the vest-pocket.

Nothing else at any price is as cheap, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get.

No substitute that a tricky dealer is ready to urge, though it may be better for him to sell, can be "just as good" for you to buy.

ing commenced in a crush, while the air was filled with the yells of the two factions. By 9 o'clock there had been over four hundred votes cast—nearly as many as were polled in an entire day at any previous time. First one side would force ahead and then the other. Votes, according to members of both sides, brought no less than \$3 in the forefront of the fight. It soon became noised about by the partisans of the Holland faction that the Gloverites were coming down like the wolf on the fold and that they intended to vote 125 negroes from Tennessee. Judge Glover was informed of this, and immediately took steps to prevent any illegal voting. He instructed the sheriff to deputize some men to aid him and to arrest all men that attempted to put in an illegal vote.

Mr. J. E. Glover assailed the judge that there should not be an illegal vote cast for his brother, but the deputies were appointed.

Arrests Create Differences of Opinion.

The Holland supporters claimed that their man was ahead at 12 o'clock, when a party of nearly a hundred strong came towards the polls. They were in the care of Glover men. Hardly had they commenced to vote when several were placed under arrest. Two of the thirteen arrested were charged with rioting, and the other eleven were charged with illegal voting. At this the voting became lighter.

The Glover faction claims that it was a plain case of intimidation on the part of Holland's partisans, and that men who were ready to vote were frightened away because they feared arrest. They also claim that some of the men were arrested before they had a chance to vote, as the deputies were Holland men; and also that it was some time before any bond could be secured.

On the other hand the Hollandites declare that it was an attempt on the part of Glover's supporters to ring in a lot of outsiders—illegal voters—on them, which they would not permit.

In the meantime whisky and beer played an important part with both sides. Just after the arrest of the thirteen men riot and stock went up and the price of votes rapidly declined until they could be purchased at 15 apiece. This was because the Holland men thought themselves safe by a hundred majority, with nearly seven hundred votes polled.

Major Glover Believes Himself Defeated.

Just after 5 o'clock, soon after the brass band hired by Holland's side had ceased to play from sheer exhaustion and the shouts were lessening, both sides spoke to Mayor Glover. He said that he thought that it was extremely possible that Holland would beat him. Holland said he was confident of success.

At 5:30 o'clock there had been 722 votes polled, Holland leading.

When the polls closed at 6 o'clock there had been 725 votes cast. The support of both Holland and Glover hung about the window of the polls waiting for the count to finish. The managers of the Holland campaign, J. A. M. Dobbs and B. R. Legg, and they made quick work. The result was announced at 6 o'clock, and the count showed Holland the winner with 725 votes; of his credit, while Glover had 328—a majority of 10, even, for Holland.

As soon as the result of the election was read out Mayor Glover filed a contest on both sides. The feeling was high—high enough to be designated bad blood, though it amounted almost to that today.

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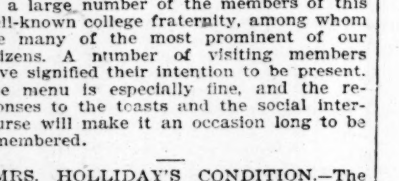
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DEAD BY THE TRACK.

Was Nancy Parish Murdered or Killed by a Passing Train?

TURNED FROM EVERY DOOR AT NIGHT

She Wandered from House to House, No One Has Been Found to Explain Her Death.

Ringgold, Ga., December 12.—(Special.)—This morning at an early hour, near Gray'sville, a horrible discovery was made. Lying at the foot of a hill was the dead body of a young woman who at one time had been quite pretty. She was identified as Nancy Parish. On her head were three wounds, two of which had been made by a sharp instrument. The third, which caused her death, was deeper than the others, and might have been made by a dull hatchet or the point of an engine. As to her death there is a decided diversity of opinion. Some people think she was murdered while others are equally as certain that she was killed by a train. The young woman had been staying at the home of Jim Scroggins. Last night there was some misunderstanding between Mr. Scroggins and herself and she left her departure from there. It is said that she made application at the home of several neighbors to stay all night, but in each instance she was refused. T. J. McCrary, who is employed as a cooper by the Gray'sville Mining and Manufacturing Company, says he left the cooper shop Monday night about 9:30 o'clock for home. Just before reaching there he met Nancy Parish and asked her where she was going. She replied by saying she wanted to see her fellow, and requested McCrary to help her across the railroad bridge. He complied with her request and he is evidently the last person who saw the woman alive.

The coroner was notified of the discovery this morning and arrived on the scene as early as possible. In the morning a jury will be empaneled to investigate her death. Sensational developments may follow. The more conservative citizens of Gray'sville insist that the woman was killed by the train and not murdered.

THIRD PARTY MEN MEET.

Sixteen Members of the Legislature Gather at the Alliance Exchange.

The sixteen third party members of the legislature held an informal meeting at the alliance exchange yesterday afternoon.

The meeting was for the purpose of discussing the new provisions of the new law, all building and loan associations in this state are required to be licensed. The auditor has issued four licenses, fourteen of them to North Carolina associations.

Under the provisions of the new law, all building and loan associations in this state are required to be licensed. The auditor has issued four licenses, fourteen of them to North Carolina associations.

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ALWAYS AHEAD.

Best Awarded World's Fair, 1893, has been granted to the manufacturer of

BENSON'S POROUS PLASTER

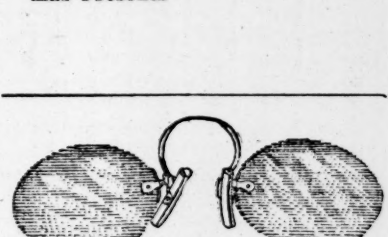
For "Superior quality of Medicinal Plaster." This makes 48 Highest awards to

SEABURY & JOHNSON, CHEMISTS, NEW YORK.

GET THE GENUINE

THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

Read all the advertisements. Visit all the stores, and then go to Bolles, the Stationer, 8 Marietta street, for your Christmas Presents



KELLAM & MOORE, Scientific Opticians,

54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice, set up and operated the first eye-grinding machinery ever brought into this section, and have been the first to introduce every optical improvement. Their retail saleroom is at 54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice.

Children cry for Cheney's Expectorant.

ANSLEY BROS. REAL ESTATE.

Beautiful north side lot, 6x150, in splendid neighborhood, paved street, right between two car lines and not far out. Price \$2,500, but we want an owner. Owner hard up.

\$750 for splendid new 7-room house, one mile from carshed, all modern conveniences and nice corner lot. Exceedingly easy terms.

DECATUR AND SUBURBAN. We can suit anybody in some awfully good bargains in homes and fine large lots, either at Decatur or pretty near, anywhere between Atlanta and Decatur, and on very easy terms.

MONEY TO LEND—Have some now that can lend on good security, and can place plenty more on first-class applications if we get hold of it.

Office 12 E. Alabama St. Phone 363.

—OFFICE—

A. HOLZMAN, JEWELER AND DIAMOND SETTER

47½ Whitehall Street, (p-stairs).

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Restores Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Also cures dandruff, itching scalp, and all other ailments of the hair.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

By order of Fulton superior court, passed in the case of Harrison Bros. & Co., et al., vs. C. Q. Trimble, I will receive sealed cash bids for the stock in merchandise, consisting of dry goods, notions, shoes, hats, ready-made clothing and furnishings goods, situated in the store room formerly owned by C. Q. Trimble, at East Point, Ga. Said bids to be sealed and in writing, and delivered to me not later than 8 o'clock a. m., standard time, on December 20, 1893, at my office, No. 23½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. All of said bids to be subject to the approval or rejection of court. A complete inventory of said stock is now on file in the clerk's office of Fulton superior court, and I will furnish copies of the same to any party desiring to bid on said stock, and parties can also examine said stock on application to the undersigned.

C. T. ROAN, Receiver of C. Q. Trimble.

nov 13-dtd.

DR. COPELAND SAYS NO.

CHARGES FOR TREATMENT WILL NOT BE INCREASED.

Fee Will Remain at \$5 a Month, Including All Medicine—Under No Circumstances Will Patients be Permitted to Pay More.

CONSUMPTION AVERTED.

Bad Cough and Bad Stomach, Headache and General Debility.

Mr. T. M. Mashburn, 540 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga., describes his sufferings from chronic catarrh till his treatment and cure by the Copeland system thus: The trouble for which I had such magnificent treatment by the Copeland physicians was a chronic catarrh of head, throat and stomach, bordering on serious lung trouble.

I was always in a state of nervous discomfort; severe headache over eyes, at times with a dimming and blurring of the eyes. I was annoyed with spells of vertigo and dizziness, and often would take hold of something to keep from falling.

My system of mail treatment by means of symptom blanks and correspondence is as perfect and effectual as our office work. The charge is the same—\$5 a month covers everything, including all medicines. Write for symptom blanks, 315 Kiser building.

\$5 a Month.

CATARH AND ALL CHRONIC DISEASES CURED BY THE COPELAND SYSTEM IN HALF THE TIME REQUIRED BY ANY OTHER SYSTEM.

\$5 PER MONTH, INCLUDING MEDICINES.

COPELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Office hours—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m., 5:30 to 7 p. m.; Sunday, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

PERMANENT OFFICES IN Room 315, Kiser Build'g, Cor. Pryor and Hunter Sts. Take elevator.

Office hours—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m., 5:30 to 7 p. m.; Sunday, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

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HANDSOME SLIPPERS

—FOR—

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

We have them, at all prices in Russias, Morroccos, Goat and Felt, for gentlemen, for ladies, for Children.

Souvenirs Given Away.

We will present to every caller at our store a beautiful Christmas Souvenir. Don't fail to get one.



Phone 432. 27 Whitehall St. FOOT COVERERS TO ALL MANKIND.

REAL ESTATE SALES

T. H. Northern. Walker Dunson. Sam'l W. Goode, Att'y. Albert L. Beck.

GOODE & BECK'S REAL ESTATE OFFERS

Jackson street lot, 50x150 feet to alley, near Highland avenue, choice for home; must sell quickly.

Highland avenue, lot between Jackson street and the Boulevard, 110 feet from through Adams street, making double frontage, four good lots for only \$6,000. Newly settled out and convenient to two car lines.

Johnson avenue, corner of the street and new, near Boulevard and Highland avenue car lines, lot 48x150 feet, \$2,000, payable \$500 in money or property, balance \$150 per month without interest.

Beautiful elevated, shaded lot 60x150 feet, between Peachtree and West Peachtree, \$1,500.

Chapel, corner Larch street, 125x100 feet, with car, dwelling, stable, garden, out-house, etc., \$3,000.

West Peachtree, corner Powers street, 2-story S.E. modern residence, all city conveniences, lot 72x150 feet on car line, high, east front, shaded, only \$11,000, on easy terms.

West Peachtree vacant, lots and some very choice modern homes.

Peachtree homes complete and choice Peachtree vacant lots.

Piedmont avenue vacant lots and homes.

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 CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams street; Great Northern hotel, Auditorium annex, McDonald & Co., 55 Washington street.

TEN PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., December 13, 1893.

Concerning the Governorship.

Since the Hon. A. S. Clay has positively declined to enter the gubernatorial race, it seems to be the almost universal opinion that General Evans will be the successful candidate.

The general had developed great strength before Mr. Clay announced that he would not be a candidate, and since that announcement his supporters have rapidly multiplied. The prediction is freely made that he will be our next governor, and nearly every daily paper in the state has declared that the signs of the times indicate that he will be Governor Northing's successor.

These signs of the drift of public opinion cannot be ignored. The daily press must in some degree reflect public sentiment, and in this instance it is apparently in line with the overwhelming sentiment of the weekly press.

If there is any element of uncertainty in the situation, it is caused by the expectation that Hon. W. Y. Atkinson will become a candidate. His candidacy, however, is not yet a settled fact. Indeed, it may be said that he is not committed, and many of his friends look for a public announcement from him stating that he is not in the race.

Mr. Atkinson has rendered splendid service to the party, and is held in warm regard by the people and by The Constitution. Hence we can speak plainly and candidly concerning the course that he ought to pursue. With his thorough knowledge of the political situation he must recognize the fact that despite his deserved and wide popularity there are some conditions against which even the most gallant and enthusiastic struggle would be well-nigh hopeless.

The gubernatorial campaign presents certain features which appear to be so potential that the current of popular sentiment seems to be practically all one way. General Evans has been prominently mentioned for the governorship from the very first. His ability, high character, spotless record and many admirable qualities of head and heart have backed his candidacy with such popular approval as to make it, apparently, hopeless to antagonize it.

We do not know whether Mr. Atkinson or any other democrat will enter the field. We hope not. Just at present General Evans is so clearly the choice that there is every reason to regard him as the coming man.

Mr. Atkinson, on investigation, may share these views, and we feel sure that his course will be characterized by the conservatism and prudent foresight with which he has so often served the democracy.

Mr. Atkinson is not yet a candidate; at least he has made no formal announcement. We sincerely trust that he will conclude not to do so.

Timely Resolutions.

The passage of the Bacon resolutions by the Georgia house of representatives will be warmly endorsed by the democratic party in this state. In the midst of the political confusion and doubt of the hour, these resolutions go out to the people as the renewal of the democratic pledge and as a fresh and courageous avowal of the democratic policy. The action of the house will give fresh courage not only to democrats in Georgia but to democrats in all parts of the south.

It is in the nature of a message to democrats everywhere who stand by the party platform. It is a message that will strengthen the party organization and give fresh hope to those who have planned their faith to the pledges of the party. It is an endorsement by the representatives of the people of Georgia of the course of those democrats in congress who stood by their party platform and who refused to violate the pledges made to the people during the campaign. In endorsing these resolutions the democratic representatives have served notice on democrats everywhere that they still stand on the democratic platform, and that they are ready to hold up the hands of those congressmen who stood boldly by the letter and spirit of the party pledges.

The resolutions are in the nature of

a declaration of democratic principles. Such a declaration is always timely, but it could never be timelier than now. There is no reason why democrats should be ashamed of their principles, nor why they should hesitate to proclaim them from the housetops. Whenever the day comes when it is bad policy for democrats to declare their principles and convictions then the day will have arrived for the democratic party to go out of business as the party of the people.

If the party is right, there is no reason why its principles should not be proclaimed in season and out of season by those who are chosen to represent the people. If its platform pledges are vital there is no reason why they should not be reiterated and emphasized by the democratic legislature of Georgia—especially at this time when the most insidious attacks are made on the organization on the ground that its platform is a fraud and that the pledges made to the people will not be redeemed. Under the circumstances, the adoption of the resolutions takes the shape of an endorsement of the pledges and principles of the party; and the resolutions themselves are in the nature of an announcement that the pledges of the platform are still vital—that they still represent the purposes of the party.

A democratic legislature can have no more important or more practical matter before it than the duty of strengthening its party and encouraging its representatives in congress to stand by the platform and redeem the pledges made to the people.

A Troubled Texan.

One of our esteemed subscribers in Texas has an interesting communication in another column which is quite suggestive in its way.

Our correspondent is firmly convinced that the cases of Texas and Hawaii are parallel, and that if there are strong moral reasons why we should pull down her civilized provisional government and put the semi-barbaric queen on the throne, the same reasons would put us clearly in the wrong in our past course towards Texas and Mexico, and would make it plain that we are wrongfully holding a portion of Mexico's rightful territory.

The alleged parallel is worth studying, but if the Texan had waited a week later before writing we believe that he would have acquitted Mr. Cleveland of any intention at the present time to interfere with the provisional government of Hawaii; and certainly not to the extent of restoring the queen against the wishes of the white inhabitants. Whatever may have been the president's original purpose, it is safe to say that recent developments in Hawaii have convinced him that it is inexpedient for Minister Willis to take any active steps against the provisional government. The next mail from Honolulu will doubtless bring the intelligence that the provisional government is prepared to hold its own, and Mr. Cleveland and congress will probably agree that we should keep our hands off, and let Hawaii take care of itself.

In the light of recent events, the Texan's protest has a belated tone pervading it. His parallel is based upon the idea that Mr. Cleveland is going to pursue a certain line of conduct, when, in point of fact, the developments of the past few days point to the adoption of a different policy.

Colonel Waddell's Work.

The Augusta Chronicle pays a deserved tribute to Colonel J. O. Waddell, president of the Georgia State Agricultural Society, "for the invaluable services rendered in contributing to the success of the Augusta exposition and Georgia state fair." The exposition has proven to be a grand success, and the Chronicle gives full credit to Colonel Waddell for his part of the work. In speaking of his services it says:

The president and directors of the Augusta Exposition Company appreciate the labors of Colonel Waddell and all who have aided him in his task, and in commendation of his character and in praise of his services. Colonel Waddell deserves the thanks and gratitude of the farmers of Georgia for what he has accomplished for them at the Augusta exposition and Georgia state fair. His intelligence, industry and high character are appreciated and acknowledged by the members of the Augusta Exposition Company, and it gives The Chronicle great pleasure to make known to the people of Georgia the esteem in which he is held by all who have come in contact with him during his frequent visits to Augusta in the last six months.

This is a lofty tribute, but it is fully merited by the energy and interest manifested by Colonel Waddell in the success of the exposition and state fair. He has been untiring in his efforts, and the state fair is to be congratulated at the thoroughness and the care with which its chief executive has applied himself to the work of making the display of the agricultural society creditable not only to the organization, but to the state. It was a splendid success.

Our Amusement Bill.

It is estimated that the American people pay out every year to theatrical companies the sum of \$112,000,000.

This is exclusive of the money we spend on lectures, concerts and amateur entertainments. It is apparently a large sum to spend for amusements, but when we consider the fact that the companies pay about \$37,000,000 for railroad fare and many other millions for printing and advertising, and that hotels, merchants, carpenters, painters and many others get a share of the receipts, it will be seen that this money is pretty generally distributed.

In hard times the idea of economy when pushed to an extreme, is frequently a public injury. The extravagance of the rich is a blessing to the poor and the same may be said of every dollar spent for amusement by the well-to-do classes. If at the present time all the people in this country who enjoy comfortable incomes would live in their usual style hundreds of millions of dollars would find their way into the pockets of the wage workers of all occupa-

tions. Economy is a necessity with the poor, but if it becomes a craze among the wealthy classes it will make times still harder.

When people can well afford it we like to see them spend their money for amusements and the superfluities of life. It is better than hoarding it. The dollars turned loose in this way keeps labor employed, makes the retail trade brisk, and in countless ways takes the rough edge off the winter of our discontent.

A little extravagance on the part of the rich this season would be a very commendable thing.

Ruined by Heredity and Climate.

In a recent New England novel, entitled "Out of Step," the principal character, Salome Gerry, is made the victim of heredity and climate.

The girl in her New England home was prim and severely conscientious. Ill health caused her to spend a winter in Florida and there she became morally enervated. Her conscience became a back number and she basked in the sunshine with a sensuous delight that frightened her mother. Salome's moral nature dissolved under the rays of a tropical sun, and she committed a forgery to help her father, and took a young man from his best girl and married him. Her mother charged all the blame to the Florida climate and to the fact that Salome had a grandfather who was born in the West Indies, where morals and customs are comfortably thin and loose.

Returning to New England, the young woman picked up her conscience again, and if she made an occasional break her mother and husband agreed that it was simply an outcropping of the West Indian grandfather. When urged to try another winter in Florida to save her life, she said:

I've made up my mind to stay in the north because, perhaps, in time in the north I could cultivate a conscience, and so do a thing because it is right. I've found out this summer that the best of the weather is so divinely hot I'm more of a pagan than even. . . . It's just as if there were something coiled up in me that is my real, genuine self, and from all my bringing up, you know, in the south this something, it comes, and moves, and then uncoils and moves to a beautiful life and takes possession of me; and I drink in all the beauty of that wonderful country, where there isn't any snow and the sun gets into my blood, and I know this world is all there is—this is the world, and the world that smiles at me, and beckons me and intoxicates me.

She made a heroic effort to restore her New England morality and conscience by staying in a cold climate where she could freeze the last remnant of her West Indian grandfather out of her and as might have been expected she perished in the attempt.

We care very little about this novel's hereditary feature, but we protest against the slander upon our climate. We do not propose to draw any invidious comparisons, but we would respectfully remind the author of this remarkable story that the New England conscience is not very much in evidence these days. Some thoughtful observers maintain that it took to the woods at the outbreak of the civil war and has not yet resumed business at the old stand. This New England writer is misled by what she has heard and read of the life of forty years ago in her section. Travel and observation would see open her eyes, and she would see in the warm south the land of orthodox religion, rigid Sunday laws, temperance and prohibition—a land of old-fashioned propriety where the Salome of her book has no counterpart. It is only the rankest ignorance that would bound conscience and morality by geographical lines and climate influences. The inhabitants of cold regions are not more conscientious and moral than their fellow citizens in southern lands. Did not Bayard Taylor say that he found morals more lax in Sweden than in warmer countries?

The title of the story, "Out of Step," fitly describes its author. She should get back into the procession of matter-of-fact, common-sense people.

A great many manufacturers think they have "vested interests" under the McKinley law.

Major Moses Handy says he lost money on the world's fair. Those Philadelphia men have a sedate look, but they always fill the pockets of the puddle-wheel operators.

Democrats have no reason to fear a caucus of their own party.

If John Sherman were an all-around statesman he would beg for the Wilson tariff bill when it gets to the senate.

The platform is still a big thing in Georgia.

Hon. Larry Neal, of Ohio, says that one cause of his defeat was the fact that so many republicans were holding office under a democratic administration.

The Georgia house of representatives sends a word of encouragement to democrats throughout the country.

Some of the brethren say the silver question is settled. But it is the men who oppose the democratic platform policy that are settled.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Superintendent Byrne says of Mrs. Nicolaus, the pretty young woman who wants \$40,000 from George Gould: "She is a woman who may make a remarkable impression upon men. While I was talking with her I could feel a sort of conviction creeping over me that she was an innocent young woman, and that perhaps I was going too far in condemning her. She has a sort of magnetic power. She is a menace to society. She ought to be put out of the way somewhere where her power to do harm could work no evil. A story told by her to a jury, no matter how false it was, might be believed, and she would receive the benefit of the presumption of innocence, no matter how many true things might be said against her. She is a marvel of shrewdness, and there is no man, however shrewd he might be or familiar with the tricks of women of her class, but would be liable to fall if he placed himself under her control even for a short time."

Frank L. Stanton's pretty volume of poems, "Songs of a Day," now in its second edition, is selling rapidly. Many people are buying it for a holiday gift, and others because they want it. There are numerous orders from a distance, and the Atlanta bookstores will probably dispose of all the copies they have on hand before Christmas.

Ex-Senator Mahone was noted in Washington for his fine whisky, but now that he has retired to private life he drinks beer before breakfast.

Boston, with 40,000 idle working men, sympathizes with Chicago, where 100,000 unemployed men clamor for work or food.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

By Galway Bay.

When Spring, with blossoms wild and sweet, made all the meadows smile, And feathered her robes 'round the brow of God's eternal life, I dreamed the bright dreams of a boy, and left my books and play.

To watch the white sails gleaming—the sails on Galway Bay!

At morn my bare feet brushed the dew, to see the great sun rise.

(Ah! never was a sun like that, in all God's splendid skies)

A sun that gave the loveliest light—a light that lives today

As when it kissed the sails that gleamed—the sails on Galway Bay!

How bright the suns—how sweet the winds—how blue the skies that bent

Above the waves that mirrored them and murmured as they went!

And the shouting of the captains and the sailors far away,

In the boats that rocked near Galway—the boats on Galway Bay!

I would today I were a boy—a little barefoot boy,

Where once I watched the bending sails—the boats that danced for joy!

For though my ship has crossed the sea and anchored far away,

Still blow the gales and gleam the sails—the sails on Galway Bay!

—F. L. S.

The Tifton Gazette gives a splendid array of local news in each issue. It covers the excellent county of Berrien and gets the best that is going.

That's the Question.

After the congress is over—After the bills are passed, Country may be in clover—But how long will the clover last?

We observe that Mr. Alfred Ellison is a rival of Mr. Eugene Field in the baby verse-making business. The Hushaby poets are sadly increasing.

And Plenty of It.

The editors will sometimes stoop To things our jokes condemn; While other men are in the soup, They want the soup in them!

The current issue of Shaver's Dalton Argus is one of the best of the year. Some bright work is being done on that splendid weekly.

An Epilogue Rhyme.

Christmas comes once a year, Hear the drums and trumpets—hear! Christmas comes, but never stays, (Fifteen dollars, or thirty days!)

Editor Cooper, of The Rome Tribune, has found his umbrella. He had merely mislaid it on his exchange table.

Scooped 'Em All.

Legislature'll soon be done—Battle lost and battle won; But, for all its earthly ills, Passed no big ten dollar bills.

There has been a great improvement in the editorial page of The Griffin Daily News. Somebody is doing some mighty bright work in every department of that paper.

ABOUT THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Savannah News: The withdrawal of Mr. Clay from the contest for the democratic nomination for governor, increases the chances of General C. A. Evans for that honor. General Evans is close to the hearts of the old confederate soldiers, and his distinguished services for the confederacy have earned him the respect and admiration of the old soldiers who will do an effective work in his behalf from now until the nomination is made. The nomination ought to come to south Georgia. This section of the state has not been treated fairly in the matter of gubernatorial office. If, however, south Georgia cannot have the honor, the claim of middle Georgia to it should be recognized.

Americus Times-Recorder: The announcement of the final determination of Hon. A. S. Clay not to enter the race for governor, much simplifies the situation, narrowing the race down to General C. A. Evans and Hon. William Y. Atkinson. Both are strong and popular men; the first the idol of the old soldiers, the latter a leader among the young democracy. It seems, however, that while recognizing fully the merits and claims of Mr. Atkinson, the drift of sentiment from all parts of the state is largely towards General Evans, and that he will win the nomination. His record in all walks of life for nearly forty years has been spotless; and few men have ever before the public who would have so much to recommend him to his constituents in Cherokee Georgia and has made him friends throughout the state. He is a genial, frank, manly fellow, with open manners and a strong sense of duty, and he will win the support of the people. He stands on the Chicago platform, every plank of it. General Evans will be the next governor of Georgia; because the people trust him and prefer him to any other man, however deserving.

Savannah Press: There was much surprise in Savannah over the announcement that Hon. A. S. Clay had retired from the race for governor. No young man in Georgia has more prominently displayed the last two years than Mr. Clay. His career as speaker of the house, as president of the senate and as lawyer and leader has endeared him to his constituents in Cherokee Georgia and has made him friends throughout the state. He is a genial, frank, manly fellow, with open manners and a strong sense of duty, and he will win the support of the people. He stands on the Chicago platform, every plank of it. General Evans will be the next governor of Georgia; because the people trust him and prefer him to any other man, however deserving.

Indianapolis Journal: No one has yet explained why the president wrote that kindly letter to Mr. Dole of the provisional government of Hawaii when he was plotting to overturn it. That is not like Mr. Cleveland.

Philadelphia Inquirer: President Cleveland has had a great deal to say about interference with the queen, but how does he come to have a student, since the United States minister at Honolulu has practically constituted himself dictator?

San Francisco Chronicle: What business have Mr. Cleveland and his advisers to buy off Lilian, the student, since the United States minister at Honolulu has practically constituted himself dictator?

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A PARALLEL CASE.

A Texan Who Rises to Inquire About Hawaii and Texas.

Editor Constitution: As one of your weekly subscribers and readers, I desire to ask a question concerning the possible results of the reported Hawaiian policy which is just now of vital interest to every Texan.

Many years ago thousands of Americans, including a large number of Georgians, settled in the northeast corner of Mexico. In the course of time they overthrew the Mexican local government, and after a hard struggle established an independent government. The new government was recognized by the United States, but not by Mexico. After a few years, Texas was annexed and entered the American union under Tyler's administration. Mexico kicked and the United States engaged in a two years' war in order to hold her annexed territory.

We Texans have been under the impression that this precedent would settle the American policy when similar cases arose in future, and the new policy outlined in the course in regard to Hawaii naturally excites grave apprehensions here. The two cases are very much alike. The foreign civilized settlers in Hawaii overthrew the native semi-barbaric government and established a provisional government which was recognized by the United States, England and all of the great countries of the earth. Then, the question of annexation came up, but to the surprise of everybody, it is proposed for the United States to smash the provisional government and restore the queen.

If this is to be our line of action, what is the status of Texas? It is true that Texas has been annexed to the union, but under the new status, if our government has been a party to the overthrow of a neighboring government it must undo the wrong and restore the status quo. If this is true, it seems to me that the United States should take steps to restore Texas to Mexico.

Our government was willing to fight for the annexation of Texas, although the Mexicans were prepared to maintain civilized Christian institutions. In the case of Hawaii we know that the restoration of the native dominion would mean the supremacy of barbarism and the death of Christian civilization in that country. If we are in duty bound to turn the Americans in Hawaii, after they have established their independence, over to the tender mercies of the natives, what justification have we for our action in siding with the American settlers in Mexico, and fighting their battles and taking them under our flag? If the Americans in Hawaii are in the wrong, the Americans in Mexico who founded Texas were in the wrong, and we should apologize to Mexico and invite her to take her own action.

This is the way Texans view the matter. If you can show that the two cases are not similar, and that the new Hawaiian policy will give Mexico no moral grounds upon which she can renew her claim to Texas, you will greatly relieve your perplexed TEXAN SUBSCRIBER.

Correspondent, December 7th.

QUEEN LIL.

New York Recorder: Queen Lil is not rested. Neither is King Confidence.

Toledo Blade: If Grover fails to put Lil on the Hawaiian throne she can make a fortune as a dime museum freak.

St. Louis City Journal: Minister Willis declines to slow down the pace until he knows whether the gun is loaded.

Washington News: Maybe Minister Willis is waiting for the mistletoe season to get ripe before extending his hand to Queen Lil.

Rochester Democrat: Strange things are passing under a democratic administration, and perhaps Willis is thinking of sending his hat measure to a crown maker.

New York Advertiser: In the matter of the Hawaiian business it may be remarked on more, Mr. Cleveland, that the biting of one thing and the chewing another.

Pittsburg Dispatch: If all reports from Washington are true Queen Lil and her followers have been trying to work the flying wedge of diplomacy on President Cleveland.

Wheeling Intelligencer: Mr. President, when you get ready to come down off your Hawaiian perch we shall turn our backs so as to embarrass you as little as possible.

New York Press: Cleveland and Grover are quarreling enough of the public funds in attempting to restore the Hawaiian monarchy to retire Queen "Lil" on a liberal pension.

Boston Advertiser: Mr. Cleveland would plainly like to see the queen back on her throne; but he recognizes the fact that there are some limits to the efforts which he wishes to make to put her there.

Milwaukee News: It is pretty hard work to make a whistle out of a pig's tail. It is also pretty tough on the part of the United States senate to force Grover to show up his Hawaiian policy when he has none.

Detroit Tribune: Queen Lil may not be all that high ideal of good womanhood that she is, but it isn't fair for a partisan press to make her suffer for the shortcomings of a democratic president of the United States.

Indianapolis Journal: No one has yet explained why the president wrote that kindly letter to Mr. Dole of the provisional government of Hawaii when he was plotting to overturn it. That is not like Mr. Cleveland.

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WALKS AND TALKS.

A measure of importance to the lawyers of Georgia is the bill introduced by Mr. Neal, of Bartow, to regulate the system of pleading in the several courts of this state. It is understood that the bill meets the approval of the judges of the supreme court and the leading lawyers of the state. In view of the importance of the measure and the fact that it has become a law, The Constitution presents a substantial copy of the bill and also an interesting interview with its author.

The act provides that the plaintiff in all civil actions commenced by petition in the courts of this state shall set forth his cause of action in ordinary and distinct paragraphs, numbered consecutively. If the defendant desires to make a defense by plea or answer he shall therein severally and distinctly answer each paragraph of plaintiff's petition, and shall not make a general denial, commonly known as the plea of the general issue.

It should be the duty of the presiding judge at each regular term of such court to call all cases on the appearance docket of such term, and hear and decide all objections made to the sufficiency of petitions and pleas, and may, by the order of the court, set aside or strike defendant's plea for non-compliance with this act unless the defect is cured by amendment; and the court may, on good cause shown, allow a reasonable time in his discretion for making and filing such amendment.

Any amendment distinctly and plainly made in the plaintiff's petition which is not denied by the defendant, shall be taken as prima facie true, unless the defendant states in his answer that he can neither admit nor deny such amendments because of the want of sufficient information.

MEEHAN ON TRIAL.

The Twelfth Man Having Been Found for the Jury,

THE WITNESSES ARE CALLED

The Story of the Killing of McBride Told By the Witnesses.

THE WEAPONS EXHIBITED TO THE JURY

The Incidents of the Day as They Developed—Great Interest Taken in the Trial by Meehan's Friends.

After a lot of discussion over two talesmen, the twelfth juror in the Meehan case was selected yesterday afternoon and before noon the state began the examination of its witnesses.

A number of prospective jurors had been disqualified when Mr. Steve Grady was accepted by both sides. The state, however, made some discovery which led them to place Mr. Grady on trial. Mr. J. E. Robinson, assisting the solicitor, stated that he had known that upon one occasion, that the least, Mr. Grady had stated he was opposed to capital punishment. It was also brought out that Mr. Grady had visited Meehan several times and had stated that his opinion was made up, though it was subject to any evidence that might be introduced at the trial, since he had derived it from reading the newspaper reports on the occurrence.

Judge Clark, whereupon, disqualified Mr. Grady. The next witness to cause something like a tiff between the state, the judge and the defense, was Mr. John Zimmerman. He insisted that he had formed an opinion, but apparently misunderstood the question put at him, which required information only on the score as to whether or not he had expressed or formed an opinion from seeing the deed committed or hearing the testimony delivered under oath. Judge Clark insisted that the talesman didn't know what he was answering, and finally Mr. Zimmerman stated that he had not formed nor expressed an opinion under such circumstances. He also qualified further to the effect that his opinion already formed from having read the newspapers might be overcome by the testimony that would be given under oath.

Judge Dorsey objected for the defense after the state had accepted Mr. Zimmerman. Judge Dorsey said that it was clearly a case where an opinion had to be given, and that the burden of doing this ought not to be placed on either the state or the defense. He declared that the juror was thus hardly impartial and thought that the juror should be held. In answer to a question of Judge Clark's the talesman said that his opinion was not so fixed but that it might be readily overcome by the evidence. Solicitor Hill asked for a few minutes leave of absence to proceed to the returned the defense stated that the ruling of Judge Clark in the Grady matter ought to be a precedent in this instance. Judge Dorsey's motion to set the juror aside was overruled and the defense asked him not to put on trial. Judge Clark agreed to this, but Solicitor Hill refused to accede. On a consultation the state announced that while it did not think the defense should be allowed to question the juror, that it was willing for the juror to be set aside for cause.

Judge Clark Announces Himself. "Mr. Hill," said Judge Clark, speaking slowly and regarding the solicitor general in no pleasant manner through his spectacles. "I am judge and you are solicitor. This matter must take the course it has already pursued. Go on with the trial, Judge Dorsey."

"Your Honor," interpolated Attorney Reid, "while we have agreed to set aside the juror for cause we are not willing that he should be questioned by the defense." Judge Clark overruled this point of view and bowed for the defense to proceed with the questioning. Judge Dorsey stated that he desired to make another motion, and that it was to set aside the juror for cause, since the state's attorneys had been unanimous upon that point.

"Let the juror be set aside," said Judge Clark.

Ready for the Trial. Several talesmen were excused and the last man of the last panel, Thomas O. R. Lanier, was accepted by both the state and defense as the twelfth juror. The jurors then filed in from the juryroom and the indictment was read by the solicitor, Meehan entering a plea of not guilty.

The state called its witnesses and announced ready to proceed. The defense called none and the solicitor wanted to be informed on the score. Judge Dorsey stated that the witnesses for the defense were females and that they would not come to the courthouse until sent for. The pistols and the dirk taken from Meehan after the killing of McBride were then brought into the courtroom by the solicitor. Permission was asked by the state to allow all the witnesses having been placed under the rule—the testimony of the deceased, Robert McBride, to be read in the courtroom and hear the testimony of the other witnesses. The defense agreed to this, providing that the brother testified first. Judge Clark decided that he might remain in the courtroom, even if he did not testify first, the defense objecting.

Undertaker W. H. Patterson Testifies. The first witness by the state was Mr. H. M. Patterson, undertaker, who took charge of Robert McBride's body soon after the killing. He testified that he had been in business in Atlanta for fifteen years. He saw McBride at the union depot, lying in front of the main entrance, still alive but unconscious. He was then carried on a litter to the Lynd street, which is witness's place of business. McBride died before they started with him.

In answer to questions, on the direct examination, the substance of Mr. Patterson's testimony was as follows: "I prepared the body for burial and noticed two wounds. One ball seemed to have entered the right cheek and lodged just under the skin on the left cheek. There was a wound in the neck, the jugular vein being cut in two by a second ball. As far as we were concerned, the body was not hurt. I think that death was produced by the shots. I judged that death was caused by a bullet. I didn't see Meehan at all."

"I think that it is likely that these could have produced the wounds," said the witness, on being handed the pistols taken from Meehan. The witness continued: "The killing occurred on Thursday, the 11th of August, between 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, nearer 3 o'clock, according to my best belief and opinion. I found no weapon on the dead man."

Mr. Patterson Cross-Examined. "McBride looked to be about five feet nine inches tall; weight about 160 pounds, and was, to the best of my recollections, forty-two years old. I think that McBride's brother overtook us while we were on the way to my office with his brother's body. I don't know whether Mr. McBride had seen the deceased or not before the killing. There were about 1,000 or 1,500 people about the depot when I left. McBride was lying in front of the main entrance of the depot with his feet towards the Kimball house, his left side towards the west side of the door. His head was near the stepping stone of the entrance nearest the Kimball house."

Witness was then called down. Examination of an Eye-Witness. Solicitor Hill called for Dr. T. D. Longino, but the doctor did not go to his office, and Mr. E. R. T. Longino, who was an eye-witness to the killing of McBride by Meehan, the defendant, was the next witness. What was in substance what Mr. Thomas said on direct examination: "I live at Kirkwood and was in Atlanta on the day of the killing, having gone to

the union depot to meet a gentleman who was expected by the Richmond and Danville. The train was late and when it came, there were several others to arrive at the same time. I did not see the gentleman get off the train and went outside to see if I could see him. I stepped into the entrance and looked out towards the Kimball house, and started out when my attention was attracted by hearing a pistol shot. Mr. Meehan did the shooting. He was standing in front of the entrance of the hall-way of the exit.

"I think that McBride's face was turned towards the Kimball house on the street. He did not turn towards Meehan. I was standing midway of the entrance, and Meehan was about three and one-half or five feet in front of me. McBride was to my left with his back to me and his side to Meehan. Mr. Meehan was about four feet away from McBride. Meehan shot three times. At the first shot McBride reeled and started to fall. The second shot was fired immediately, but I think that it missed, as I saw the dust fly from the depot wall. The third shot was fired when McBride was half way down. Meehan put the pistol in his coat pocket—A coat, a sack coat—and walked up and down. I didn't hear him say anything until he was arrested. He walked through the parcel room entrance and through the gate under the depot. The entrance is towards the Markham house. I followed Meehan and was near him when Officer Jordan, I think it was, arrested him. I don't know whether McBride had a weapon or not. He was standing outside on the sidewalk."

Cross-Examination of Mr. Thomas. Upon being cross-examined, Mr. Thomas said:

"I was inside the carshed, looking out. I did not observe the people until the shot. I do not know the position of Meehan as

seen Meehan as he passed; that there was a perceptible time between the shots, and that as far as he knew it was a sudden and unexpected meeting, as Meehan and Sneed intended taking the train for Newnan."

Told in His Boots. Next came Mr. J. A. Sewell, of the police force. This officer was all bedecked in his cavalry boots and spurs. He stated that he had escorted Meehan to headquarters on the day of the murder, and when searched that the defendant had two pistols. One was loaded in all its chambers and the other had three empty shells. He said he had identified it when shown by the solicitor.

W. C. Joiner, who said that for the last five years he had been keeper of the station house, was next called. He testified that he saw Meehan take the dirk which he took from the defendant.

Wanted Another Witness. After the testimony of Dr. T. D. Longino, the man to whom McBride gave his written statement of facts in the case, was examined and had testified as to just where the balls entered, Solicitor Hill said there was one witness whom he wanted but who was not present, and asked that the court take a recess.

After some discussion over the matter the court adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock.

Today's proceedings will probably be taken up in the morning and some important testimony may be looked for.

CITY NEWS.

AT THE WEST END MISSION.—A delightful entertainment, under the auspices of the West End Episcopal mission, has been arranged for tomorrow evening, to be held at Caldwell's hall. It will be an apron affair, in the variety of good food and will be offered for sale nearly every country in the world will be represented.

GRAND RALLY TOMORROW NIGHT.—At the Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow evening the last social entertainment of the year will be enjoyed. Refreshments will be served and a musical program, in charge of Mr. Frank Peterson, will be rendered. A new constitution will be adopted and every member of the association is expected to be present.

MRS. KLEINERT'S FUNERAL.—The funeral of Mrs. Maria Kleinert occurred from her late residence, No. 384 Whitehall street, yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock and was largely attended. Many handsome floral designs were sent to the house by the friends of this good lady, and from the sorrow which was yesterday apparent on every face, it was evident that all who were present were deeply sensitive of the loss which they had suffered.

EVERY CHURCH INTERESTED.—It is desired that every church in Atlanta should be represented in the "Tabernacle" column of the Sunday's Constitution. To this end every pastor in the city is requested to send to the business office by 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon the notice which he desires to appear in the Sunday morning edition.

GROWTH OF THE YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY.—Since moving into its new quarters, about three months ago, the growth of the library has been phenomenal. The association has noticeably grown in favor with the fair sex and the parlors, at all hours of the day, are well filled with the representatives of the gentler membership. Mr. Hooper Alexander has recently been added to the board and has proven himself a valuable director.

THEY WILL BE RENTED.—The annual rental of pews at the First Baptist church will occur tonight at 8 o'clock. All who desire seats in this popular church will make it convenient to be on hand.

MEMORIAL SERVICES LAST NIGHT.—Memorial services in honor of Mr. Frank Peterson were held in the lecture room of Trinity church last night under the auspices of the Epworth League, of which the deceased was a member. A number of interesting eulogies were made and the service was a beautiful tribute to his memory.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair. DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder. The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Jeff Handled the Dirk. Jeff Arnold, the colored porter who does



Scene in the Courtroom Sketched by The Constitution's Artist.

THREE YEARS IN OHIO

That Was the Sentence Passed Upon Will Moss Yesterday.

MR. FULLER TELLS A GOOD STORY

He Carried a Prisoner to New York Who Tried to Get Away—What Followed—An Interesting Trip.

Yesterday morning, in the circuit court, Will Moss, charged with robbing a post to three years of hard labor in the Ohio penitentiary, was sentenced by Judge Newman.

In addition to this a fine of \$200 was imposed upon the prisoner. Moss will be remembered as one of a party that robbed a postoffice in Jackson county several months ago. He was given preliminary trial before Commissioner O. C. Fuller, and at that time made a very laudable defense. He stated that he was not the man who robbed the postoffice, and that while the other members of the gang entered and took possession of the spoils, he quietly remained on the outside of the building.

As a contradiction, however, to this ill-advised plea of innocence, a lot of the plunder, including stamps, gold watches and other valuable merchandise, was found on his person.

He was unable to account for his possession of the stolen booty, and, in default of a full and satisfactory explanation, he was committed to jail to await a final hearing before his honor, Judge Newman.

Mr. O. C. Fuller, the clerk of the federal court, was disposed to be lenient yesterday afternoon, and leaning back in his chair with a "come upon a time" expression on his face, he related an amusing incident connected with his escort of a prisoner several years ago.

The prisoner had spent the greater part of his life among the woods of north Georgia, and on account of his poverty had never been able to cover any very great extent of latitude. He had never seen a paved street, for such an innovation was unknown in Atlanta at that time, and his ignorance on many topics was of that peculiar type denominated "green."

Mr. Fuller and his queer companion started for New York, the latter bound securely with a pair of handcuffs. Along the journey the mountaineer appeared to be delighted with the revelations of his trip, and pressed himself repeatedly in the most exultant manner. He secretly exulted in the crime which enabled him to see so much of the world, of whose extent and beauty he had scarcely dreamed.

In due time the party arrived in New York, that great metropolis of trade and finance, and here the astonishment of the prisoner exceeded that of the questioner. When he gazed upon the glory of Solomon.

"Well," said he, "I may have played the fool, but here I am in New York." The man was wild. His companion was that of a person who had been completely bewitched. He took in the sights of the big city with a wonderful degree of satisfaction, and the clerk, who was also entertained by the sights, was perhaps more thoroughly amused by his prisoner than he was by the revelations of the city.

An Effort to Get Away. In going up the Hudson river the next day, after surveying the city of New York, the prisoner, while on board the steamer, complained of his handcuffs and called the attention of Mr. Fuller to the condition of his arms.

Mr. Fuller examined the man's arm and saw that both of them were painfully swollen. A look of sympathy spread over his face as the examination of the wounds acquainted him with the suffering of his prisoner.

Taking advantage of this wave of pity which the shrewd eye of the prisoner at once detected, he asked in a supplicating voice, in which the utterance of his words being seemed to speak:

"Won't you please take them off?"

Mr. Fuller hesitated for a moment. He looked at the man's face, in which the intense agony was written, and then regarding their friendly relationship in New York, the ignorance of the man, and his argument of necessity, he finally said: "Yes, I will take them off."

"Sitting the action to the word he unlocked the manacles which bound his prisoner. Having gained his point, the prisoner made a feint of gratitude, and the vessel moved along in its graceful career.

Finally, as the two men were seated upon the deck, and the vessel began to move, the direction of the shore, a sudden resolution printed itself upon the features of the desperate man. He was not satisfied with the imprisoned liberty of a bird, free to move about in a cage, and decided to make a bold dash for the freedom of William Tell. He no sooner made a leap, supposing the eye of the clerk to be averted, than the grip of that vigilant officer was upon his arm. In the desperation of the two men struggled, one for his liberty and the other for his man. The clerk won the battle and the handcuffs were again fastened upon the prisoner.

"Now I have you," said the clerk, "and you must be satisfied with the treatment I propose to give you for the balance of the trip. You are to remain where you are, waiting to escape, neither can you blame me, as an officer of the law, for keeping a tighter clutch on you until we reach the penitentiary."

In a short while the ship entered the dock and the prisoner was introduced to his future life among the scenes of the New York prison. He was so exhausted at the end of his trip that he was hardly able to stand alone. Mr. Fuller, having executed his trust, returned to Atlanta.

"If that fellow had skipped," said the clerk with a smile on his face that seemed to say "all's well that ends well," "I would never have come back to Atlanta. As it is I am here, and am painfully reminded of the fact by a hard day's work."

"That's a good story," chimed in the voice of Colquitt Carter, with the ring of a Christmas sleigh bell, and a laugh that sounded like a hard day's work.

At this point the interview was brought to an end.

AT THE THEATERS.

Sanctuary Olcott sang his way into the hearts of a good many hundred Atlanta people yesterday afternoon and last night, being greeted by large audiences at both places.

It is no exaggeration to say that Olcott has the sweetest voice that American stage and he surprises even those who have heard him.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

who had expected most of him not only by his singing, but by his acting.

Tonight we have that exquisite opera "Robin Hood" has broken all records of American opera and even made a close contest for honors with the most popular of light operas of European authorship. Eminent musical authorities declare that it will endure so long as opera comique lasts and be classed with such inviolable works as "Carmen," "Bohemian Girl," "Martha," "Fra Diavolo," etc.

Mr. Smith has carefully preserved the romantic flavor attaching to the amiable robbers of Sherwood forest and has given them the brightest of character paintings. While DeKoven's music contains more of genuine melody, more of harmonious orchestration than has been expressed in a composer's score since comic opera writing was first undertaken in America.

The company has been much strengthened since its last visit here, though it was considered then the best comic opera organization ever seen on the local stage. Mr. Jerome Sykes, who was the principal comedian of the "Fencing Master" at the Casino last season, has been engaged to play the sheriff and a capital interpretation may be expected. Many of the boxes have been taken and the Grand will present a beautiful appearance tonight to greet the Bostonians.

The funniest and best comedy of the season will be seen at the Grand Friday and Saturday. It is Clyde Felt's adaptation of the play, "The Masked Ball." Laughter holding both its sides pervades

this capital farce, which has been given first place as one of the funniest of the funny comedies of the day. When acted in New York last season it literally packed the theater at every performance. Since then thronged auditoriums have greeted it in every city where it has been produced. It chases full gale away without an effort and an audience leaves the theater after seeing this only farce with beaming faces and light hearts.

Manager Freeman never sends either a poor play or an inferior company on the road and the public appreciating his good judgment always patronize his plays.

Tonight at DeGlove's old opera house Miss Annie Abbott, the "little Georgia magnet," will give exhibitions of her rare magnetic influence of mind over matter. Much has been said and written of this wonderful little woman who exerts superhuman force and completely outdoes half a dozen men without apparently using a single muscle of her body. It can certainly not be muscular power, for she weighs about 100 pounds and certainly does not look to be stronger than an ordinary boy of ten years, yet the resting men have to work in order to put down a stick what she simply rests between her hands is wonderful, it passes comprehension.

Special request is made that a committee of prominent citizens come upon the stage and investigate the performance, in order to assure the public that no deception is being practiced by Miss Abbott.

A NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION.—As usual the advent of the New Year will be signalled by a brilliant entertainment at the Young Men's Christian Association under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary. It will be the effort of the ladies this year to make the entertainment the most delightful of all the brilliant series which have heretofore been given.

LAUNDRY PRICES REDUCED.

THE OLD "TROY" COMES TO THE FRONT WITH THE FOLLOWING ANNOUNCEMENT:

To Our Customers and Friends Everywhere: To conform to the Price List Adopted in the Large Cities of the Country, we have Reduced Our prices for Laundry Work.

PLAIN SHIRTS, 10 cents.

AND COL. LAIRS, 21-2c.

This is the First Change Made in our Price List in Twelve years, and is done for the purpose of increasing business. Our Laundry is the Largest in the South, and we are Better than ever Prepared to do Good Work.

REMEMBER THE NEW PRICES.

PLAIN SHIRTS, 10c.; COLLARS, 21-2c.

TROY STEAM LAUNDRY,

J. F. BECK, MANAGER,

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Under-Price Sale!

An incomparable aggregation of bargains. It's the grandest opportunity ever presented in the history of the local Clothing business. You profit by what we saved on the cloth. If your mind is on Clothing, drop in and let us show you these extraordinary values in Suits and Overcoats.

The Styles—Double and Single-Breasted Sacks and fashionable Cutaways.

Materials—Cheviots, Fancy Worsteds, Scotch Mixtures and Cassimers.

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| Suits and Overcoats—regularly worth \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$12.50 are..... | \$ 9 90 |
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BARGAINS FOR BOYS.

There are stupendous bargains in Boys' Suits and Overcoats. Our policy is to make the inducements strong and irresistibly fascinating before the decline of the season. This sale is a colossal achievement. Witness the bewildering chances for boys.

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| Boys' Suits and Overcoats—regularly worth \$3.50, \$3.75 and \$4.00—are..... | \$2 90 |
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ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING IN THE SOUTH DEALING DIRECT WITH CONSUMER.

No Branch House in the City.

NOW THEY'RE HAPPY.

Barnett Gittleston and His Wife Happily Reunited.

IT WAS LIKE IT IS IN THE PLAY

The Wife Released, and Peace and Happiness Followed—They Will Probably Return to New York at Once.

Barnett Gittleston, the little ladies' tailor, ended his domestic sorrows very much like they do in plays, and the flag of battle was hoisted down by both himself and wife yesterday afternoon. Presumably peace and happiness will ensue in the hitherto thorny lives of the little New Yorker and his active, black-eyed little wife.

Gittleston was released from jail yesterday afternoon as a signal of the cessation of hostilities. He wrote his name to a bond of three hundred dollars and left the prison with a warm smile, leaning on the arm of his pretty wife. The bond is worthless if Gittleston and wife should choose to regard it so. It is only the legal procedure attendant upon his release upon his own recognizance.

Gittleston was sadly emaciated and weak when he left the jail yesterday afternoon. His eyes were dull and sunken, and his limbs surrounded them. His face was pallid and shrunken, and he was totally unlike the chipper, bright-faced young fellow that he was when his troubles began two months ago.

Gittleston has eaten nothing during his confinement in the jail. He has had only food and his sole diet was a little sweet milk sent him by friends outside. This abstinence from food has left him very weak and he has been kept in jail a few days longer he would have been taken to his bed.

Since his last arrest, Gittleston's friends came all the way from New York to hug him down and punish him for deserting her for other smiles. The wife's friends came to listen to the pleas of Gittleston's friends, who tried to induce her to let up on him altogether. The wife's friends at first had little or no effect upon the self-willed little woman, but slowly her mind was changed and she yielded to the entreaties. It occurred to her that his four arrests had been sufficient and probably he would be released.

She called on him at the jail and talked the matter over with him in a compromising spirit. Gittleston was ready, anxious, to make terms and he admitted his regret at what had passed. He promised to be a dutiful husband to her and that Gittleston would only haul down her flag of warfare.

An amicable and felonious termination was reached and steps were immediately begun to have the case dissolved and the husband restored to his wife and child. With Mrs. Gittleston in a peaceful frame of mind, there was little trouble in securing official consent to this arrangement, and yesterday afternoon Mrs. Gittleston and several friends of her race repaired to the jail and received the contrite husband into her arms.

The denouement was highly gratifying to all concerned, especially the bright little daughter of the reunited pair, who received the restoration of peace with many and sincere demonstrations of joy.

It is said that Gittleston and his wife will return to New York at once. He once did a driving business there and was quite a swell. He was a high roller for quite a while after coming here, but the advent of Mrs. Gittleston and the arrests that followed have played sad havoc with his business.

MR. W. T. FARNSWORTH DEAD.
An Old Citizen of Atlanta Passes to His Final Rest.

Mr. W. T. Farnsworth, one of the oldest citizens of Atlanta, and for more than twenty years after the war actively identified with her development, died at Grady hospital at an early hour yesterday morning.

The announcement of his death will be read with universal sorrow. A man of sturdy character, he despised hypocrisy of every kind, and made a name for himself that of a noble Roman. He was quite Grady hospital at an early hour yesterday morning.

Though born in the north, the greater part of his life was spent in this section of the country. He came to Atlanta immediately after the war and began immediately to interest himself in the upbuilding of the city. His occupation was that of a contractor, and in this department he was energetic work he was able to find employment from the very start.

He was awarded the contract to build the custom house in this city, and that excellent building is a monument to his workmanship and integrity. He was also the contractor for the handsome building now occupied by the firm of Marsh, Smith & Marsh, but which was then erected for the firm of Moore & Marsh, one of the oldest mercantile establishments in the city.

In addition to the handsome public buildings were erected by Mr. Farnsworth. It is not saying too much of this good man, who is now beyond the reach of all eulogy, that he was quite a citizen, was an upright and loyal member of the church. He spent much of his time in religious work, and for a number of years was connected with the Sunday school of Merritts avenue church.

Mr. Farnsworth, at the time of his death, was about seventy years of age. His wife preceded him to the other shore about ten years ago. At that time the family occupied a beautiful home on Forest avenue, which was then newly opened. Mr. Farnsworth leaves two children, both married daughters, neither of whom reside in the city.

The remains were taken to the undertaking establishment of Barclay, Foster & Brandon yesterday morning and the funeral will occur from that place this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The interment will be at Oakland cemetery.

Catarh originates in secretions that in the blood. Head's Sarsaparilla eradicates every impurity from the blood, and thus promotes and permanently cures catarh. Give it a trial.

Norwood Institute.
Norwood Institute occupies one of the most beautiful and desirable locations in Washington city. Its four large buildings were not constructed for school purposes, but are handsome private residences, perfectly connected, and possessing the most varied of two or three elegant homes. Every facility is provided for the cultivation of tastes and talents under the supervision of the highest qualifications. The opportunities for general culture are afforded by the utmost for the pupils of this school. Students from France and Germany, for the foreign travel, and can pursue a full collegiate course at the institute. A special account can be given of Norwood Institute without reference to the thoroughness of its preliminary training and the deference paid in its curriculum to "the three R's." Knowledge of the English language and its classics is deemed fundamental.

Must not be confounded with common cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

Oil and Sand-Finished Pressed Brick
FOR SALE BY THE
Lint & Lovelace Commission Co.
Agents for the Rome Brick Co., Manufacturers of the finest brick in the South.

NINETEEN WARRANTS

That Number Now Stands Between Gaston and Liberty.

HIS FUTURE DARKENS BEFORE HIM

The Effort of His Followers to Give Bond Falls Through in the Face of the New Difficulties.

Somehow the original warrant against Benjamin Gaston, got lost in the shuffle between New York and Atlanta, and it came to pass when Martyr Gaston was transferred to jail there was no commitment paper. This was irregular. The jailer always receives an authorization of some kind to hold his prisoner, but in the case of Gaston none was immediately forthcoming, and when the warrant was finally located, it was out with the determination to flush a warrant or a commitment of some kind somewhere.

He proved a better huntsman than he thought. In a short search he flushed a covey of warrants, and brought down nineteen in number. He returned to the jail, his pockets bulging with authority to hold the reverend African. He filed the warrants away, and this batch of nineteen stands between Gaston and liberty.

Each of the warrants brings a separate charge of cheating and swindling. The facts are the same in each particular case, and are pretty much the same as the facts in the original case instituted by E. H. Belcher. The prosecutors whose affidavits are attached to the warrants are: J. E. Smith, William Finley, Mary E. Jackson, Amos Solomon, Hilary McHenry and William Strickland. There are two grand jury indictments. The warrants were sworn out in a justice court and it is presumed that the defendant will be given a preliminary hearing today or tomorrow.

The new warrants appear in the bar a very promising movement to secure bail for Gaston. It was started by two prominent negroes and pushed forward with such energy that Gaston would, no doubt, have been a free man last night but for the new warrants, which multiplied the difficulty of raising bail. Bond in each case will make quite a formidable aggregate, which it does not seem possible for Gaston's worshippers to overcome.

The determination to prosecute Gaston seems to have gained strength now that he is here and in jail, and the opposition to him has crystallized and derived strength from the compact organization. The devoted friends of Gaston were seriously taken aback when they were confronted with the fact of the seven new warrants yesterday.

The followers of the imprisoned leader have by no means deserted him, however. Yesterday they called on him in platoons, and the few who secured admission to the jail and into the presence of the prisoner were deemed favored of fortune. Those who could not get in and were forced to stand without outside the jail walls, at the gloomy prison walls sent delicacies to Gaston.

No mineral water will produce the beneficial results that follow taking one or more of

Beecham's Pills

with a glass of water immediately upon arising in the morning.
Painless. Effective. Covered with a Tasteless, Soluble Coating.
"Worth a Guinea a Box." Price only 25 cents.
Of all druggists, or a box will be mailed on receipt of 25 cents in stamps to B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal St., New York.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively Cured By These Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Biliary Disorders, such as Biliousness, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, etc. They regulate the bowels and prevent constipation. Free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain in gripping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
Beware of Imitations and Ask for CARTER'S and see you get C-A-R-T-E-R'S.

20 Years of marvelous success in the treatment of MEN and WOMEN.

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SPECIALIST IN
Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases.

VARICOCELE and Hydrocele permanent.
NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, debility, loss of vitality, etc., cured in a few days or no pay for treatment, board or attention, no matter how long followed by quackery, or how many failures may have been made in efforts to effect a cure. Our treatment is harmless and infallible, and no need of a Sanatorium in any form or any substitute. Sanatorium at Salt Springs, near Austin, Ga. Correspondence references furnished. Address: Dr. W. W. Bowes, 21 Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.

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TO JAPAN AND CHINA,
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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

RECEIVER'S SALE.
By virtue of an order of the superior court of Fulton county in the case of American Press Association vs. Atlanta Herald News-Paper Company, I will sell at private sale the printing outfit and property of said late company, to-wit: N. J. Lewis, from his late residence, No. 226 McDaniel street, at 10 o'clock a. m., the 13th instant. Burial at Westview cemetery in the confederate veterans' lot.

Thomas M. Armstrong, John V. Bishop, W. Burke, G. A. Boovers, N. F. Cox, Henry Mitchell.
CLEMENT A. EVANS,
JOHN F. EDWARDS, Secretary.

AUCTION
AUCTION—At T. A. Shelton's formerly, corner Mitchell and Madison, most stables, Thoroughbred horses, just received, carriages of Kentucky and Tennessee horses to be sold at auction Monday 19 in. Also, two loads of well-bred horses and two loads of fine mules just received. T. A. Shelton.



S. S. S.

Heals Running Sores.

Cures the Serpent's Sting.

Contagious Blood Poison

In all its stages completely eradicated by S.S.S. Obsolete sores and ulcers yield to its healing powers. It removes the poison and builds up the system.

A valuable Treatise on "The Disease and Its Treatment" mailed Free.

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"TO SAVE TIME IS TO LENGTHEN LIFE
DO YOU VALUE LIFE?" THEN USE

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ANHEUSER-BUSCH

BREWING ASS'N
LEADS THE WORLD.

Official Record of Award as publicly declared October 26th.

| | ANHEUSER. | PABST. | |
|------------|-----------|----------|-----|
| Faust. | 97 | Standard | 96 |
| Budweiser. | 95 | Bohemian | 94 |
| Total. | 290 | Total. | 287 |

The above is the original score of points awarded by the judges on Award in Group 12, World's Columbian Exposition, relating to lager beer.

This makes the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association the leader of the brewing industry not only of America, but of the whole world, and all other announcements are absolutely void of truth.



THE McNEAL

PAINT AND GLASS CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Painters' Supplies.

114-116 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—To the Superior Court of said County. The petition of King's Royal Gunetter Company, respectfully sheweth that it was duly incorporated by an order of this court, on June 2, 1889, for the purpose of manufacturing and selling guns, and that the stock of \$50,000. Petitioner sheweth that the stockholders of said company, on the first Monday in November, 1893, passed a resolution decreasing the amount of said capital stock from \$50,000 to \$10,000 and changed the name of the company to King's Royal Gunetter Company. The resolution was unanimously adopted by said stockholders. The petitioners, therefore, asks for an order of the court permitting said decrease of capital stock to be published as required by law.

B. H. & C. D. HILL,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

Filed in office, December 9, 1893.
G. H. TANNER, Clerk S. C.

Atlanta's Semi-Centennial Anniversary.
Designs by artistic designers for fifteen (15) years three to be in colors, which shall illustrate the origin and progress of Atlanta to this time, her present splendid status and her future as the "Coming Metropolis of the South" are invited from Georgia artists and designers.

The proposed subjects will be furnished on application. Fifteen (\$15) dollars will be paid for each accepted design.

All designs must be submitted not later than 12 m. February 1, 1894.

The committee reserves the right to accept or reject designs. Personal Communications should be addressed to the secretary, No. 2 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

W. A. HEMPHILL, Chairman Ex. Com.
J. S. PETERSON, Secretary.
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A Guaranteed Cure
FOR THE
Opium Habit.

We guarantee to cure the opium, morphine, laudanum and narcotic habit in ten days or no pay for treatment, board or attention, no matter how long followed by quackery, or how many failures may have been made in efforts to effect a cure. Our treatment is harmless and infallible, and no need of a Sanatorium in any form or any substitute. Sanatorium at Salt Springs, near Austin, Ga. Correspondence references furnished. Address: Dr. W. W. Bowes, 21 Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.

Headquarters Confederate Veterans' Association, December 12, 1893.—The following detail is hereby made to attend the funeral of the late Confederate soldier, N. J. Lewis, from his late residence, No. 226 McDaniel street, at 10 o'clock a. m., the 13th instant. Burial at Westview cemetery in the confederate veterans' lot.

Thomas M. Armstrong, John V. Bishop, W. Burke, G. A. Boovers, N. F. Cox, Henry Mitchell.
CLEMENT A. EVANS,
JOHN F. EDWARDS, Secretary.

RECEIVER'S SALE.
By virtue of an order of the superior court of Fulton county in the case of American Press Association vs. Atlanta Herald News-Paper Company, I will sell at private sale the printing outfit and property of said late company, to-wit: N. J. Lewis, from his late residence, No. 226 McDaniel street, at 10 o'clock a. m., the 13th instant. Burial at Westview cemetery in the confederate veterans' lot.

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CLEMENT A. EVANS,
JOHN F. EDWARDS, Secretary.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE. SEABOARD AIR-LINE.

(GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION.)
From Washington 7:30 am To Charleston 8:30 am
From Charleston 8:30 am To Washington 9:30 am
From Washington 11:30 am To Charleston 12:30 pm
From Charleston 12:30 pm To Washington 1:30 pm

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA
From Hapeville 6:45 am To Hapeville 8:45 am
From Savannah 7:45 am To Hapeville 9:45 am
From Hapeville 9:45 am To Savannah 11:45 am
From Hapeville 11:45 am To Savannah 1:45 pm
From Savannah 1:45 pm To Hapeville 3:45 pm
From Hapeville 3:45 pm To Savannah 5:45 pm
From Savannah 5:45 pm To Hapeville 7:45 pm
From Hapeville 7:45 pm To Savannah 9:45 pm
Following Trains Stop—Following Trains Sunday only.
From Hapeville 10:40 am To Hapeville 12:40 pm
From Hapeville 12:40 pm To Hapeville 2:40 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
From Nashville 7:30 am To Nashville 8:30 am
From Nashville 8:30 am To Nashville 9:30 am
From Nashville 11:30 am To Nashville 12:30 pm
From Nashville 12:30 pm To Nashville 1:30 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD
From Montgomery 7:30 am To Seale 8:30 am
From Seale 8:30 am To Montgomery 9:30 am
From Montgomery 11:30 am To Seale 12:30 pm
From Seale 12:30 pm To Montgomery 1:30 pm
From Montgomery 3:30 pm To Seale 4:30 pm
From Seale 4:30 pm To Montgomery 5:30 pm
From Montgomery 7:30 pm To Seale 8:30 pm
From Seale 8:30 pm To Montgomery 9:30 pm
Following Train Sunday—Following Train Sunday only.
From Montgomery 10:30 am To Seale 11:30 am
From Seale 11:30 am To Montgomery 12:30 pm

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R.R.
From Richmond 7:30 am To Richmond 8:30 am
From Richmond 8:30 am To Richmond 9:30 am
From Richmond 11:30 am To Richmond 12:30 pm
From Richmond 12:30 pm To Richmond 1:30 pm

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.
From Atlanta 7:30 am To Atlanta 8:30 am
From Atlanta 8:30 am To Atlanta 9:30 am
From Atlanta 11:30 am To Atlanta 12:30 pm
From Atlanta 12:30 pm To Atlanta 1:30 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD
From Augusta 7:30 am To Augusta 8:30 am
From Augusta 8:30 am To Augusta 9:30 am
From Augusta 11:30 am To Augusta 12:30 pm
From Augusta 12:30 pm To Augusta 1:30 pm

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD
From Ft. Valley 10:10 am To Fort Valley 11:10 am
Daily except Sunday—Sundays only, (Saturday and Sunday, All other days, Central time.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE SCHEDULE
N. E. L. F. C. I. C. 23, 1893.
The Atlantic Special Solid Vestibule Train—No Extra Fare Charged.

NORTHBOUND. SOUTHBOUND.
No. 35. No. 14. Eastern Time. No. 12. No. 41.
Daily. Daily. Except Atlanta. Daily. Daily.

6:30 am 7:05 pm Ar. Atlanta Ar. 7:30 am 6:45 pm
10:30 am 11:30 pm Ar. Atlanta Ar. 6:15 am 6:45 pm
11:30 am 12:30 pm Ar. Atlanta Ar. 5:45 am 6:15 pm
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A VERY THIN HOUSE.

The Legislature May Adjourn Today for Lack of a Quorum.

CLERK'S DESK CROWDED WITH BILLS

A Busy Session Yesterday—The Seduction Law Bill Finally Goes Through. A Lot of Other Measures Passed.

Will there be a quorum in the house tomorrow?

That is a question that may possibly be answered in the negative when the roll is called and the bare contingency is exceedingly interesting from every standpoint.

Time and again in yesterday's session business was interrupted and the disposal of the huge mass of bills on the clerk's desk brought to a temporary standstill by the failure of the roll call to develop a quorum of the members. The doorknocker and porters were in fact kept busy all day long drumming in absentees from the committee rooms and corridors.

At the adjournment Speaker Atkinson expressed the lively fear that on the following day—the last of the session—there would not be enough members present to legally proceed with the business of the house.

The attendance of a certain percentage, however, is guaranteed by the fact that the treasurer will be unable to dispense of the house payroll until a late hour tonight. He was kept busy all day yesterday paying accounts already audited, having commenced the work a day earlier than usual in order to clear the desks in time.

Many of the members will not receive their pay until late this evening. They are reasonably certain to be on hand.

It will be a most unfortunate state of affairs if Colonel Atkinson's fears are verified and the house is compelled to adjourn this morning. It will mean the laying over of an immense amount of important public business.

That there was good ground for his apprehension was demonstrated by the fact that the largest number of members shown to be present by the evening roll call was ninety-two, only four above the number necessary to the passage of bills.

If a quorum is present today it will require quick work up to a late hour to come anywhere near clearing the clerk's desk.

Morning Session.

Under the lead of unfinished business was the senate bill of Mr. Reese, providing that the operation of the road law may be suspended upon recommendation of the grand jury. To this the committee offered a substitute taking the power from the hands of the grand jury and vesting it with the people, making the bill substantially similar to the one on the same subject recently passed by the house. In this shape it was passed.

Several senate bills were then given a second reading.

The bill of Senator Hatcher amending the law in relation to coroners' juries was reported back by the committee with an adverse recommendation. This bill reduces the number of coroners' juries to six. On motion of Mr. Worrell the report of the committee was disagreed with and the bill placed in its regular order.

The bill of Senator Seale amending the law in relation to county solicitors was lost.

The bill of Senator Smith to amend the code in relation to the taking of affidavits was lost.

Senate Amendments.

The bill of Mr. McBride, of Haralson, amending the law providing for the incorporation of banks was reported back with several senate amendments, which were concurred in.

The bill of Mr. Ham, of Hall, to provide for the guaranty payment of teachers' salaries was tabled on motion of its author.

The bill by Mr. Boynton, of Calhoun, to repeal the law relative to standards for weights and measures was reported with senate amendments amending the law so as to reduce the penalty for using unverified weights and measures. Under the old law accounts based on sales by such weights could not be collected. This was passed.

The resolution providing for certain members to remain to wind up unfinished business was amended so as to increase the number from three to five.

The senate amendments to the bill of Mr. Dempsey, of Butts, in regard to selection of banks for state depositories were concurred in.

Senate Bills Acted On.

The bill of Senator Smith, of the thirty-fourth, to amend the code prescribing the method of making levies and returns of the same was lost.

The bill of Senator Daley, of the sixteenth district, providing when a husband shall be the agent of his wife and the wife responsible for debts was lost.

The bill of Mr. Smith, of the thirty-fourth, to fix the measure of damages to be recovered upon forthcoming bonds was passed.

The bill of Mr. Clay, of the thirty-fifth, prohibiting public execution of the dead and warmly advocated by Mr. Martin, of Fulton. He spoke of the revolting scenes attending recent executions and the danger of riots growing out of such spectacles. The bill was passed.

The bill of Mr. Daley, of the sixteenth, to provide for the hearing of evidence in election contests and providing a method of procedure, was read and warmly advocated by Mr. Fleming, who spoke at length upon its provisions. Mr. O'Neill questioned the wisdom of the bill and intimated that it was peculiarly desirable for Richmond county.

"No sir," Mr. Fleming replied, "our elections there are tolerably fair, but here in Fulton some of you fellows will be paying the Lord for some such measure as this to get justice."

Mr. Short, of Marion, thought the present law was good enough. A running discussion followed between the advocates and opponents of the measure. The yeas and nays were called for with the result of passing the bill by 36 to 27.

The bill to amend the charter of the city of Atlanta, introduced by Mr. King, was read with senate amendments. In reference to the election of commissioner of

public works, the date of electing the tax books. These amendments were concurred in.

The senate bill making the bank at Greenville a state depository was read and passed.

The senate amendments to Mr. Fleming's bill providing for the payment of school fund moneys directly into the state treasury and the quarterly payment of teachers' salaries were read. This is Mr. Fleming's well known measure which recently passed the house. Mr. Fleming objected to several of the amendments. The first was the amendment striking out the clause making the school and fiscal year coincident and substituting a clause providing that the treasurer draw \$3,000 quarterly to pay the teachers. Mr. Hall, of Thomas, warmly advocated the senate amendments and disputed Mr. Fleming's position in the matter.

Mr. Fleming moved that the senate amendment be disagreed with. This was carried.

The next amendment specifies the time that money due the school fund shall be paid in, and was, on motion, disagreed with.

Mr. Fleming then offered a resolution that a conference committee of five be appointed to consider the measure. This was agreed to. The speaker appointed Messrs. Rodgers, Roddenberry, Hagan, Hendon and Stewart.

The senate bill of Mr. Whitaker, including Carrollton among the cities listed for state depositories, was passed.

The bill of Senator Blalock, incorporating the town of Woolsey, was passed.

Protecting Wronged Women.

The bill of Senator Edwards, amending the code in relation to actions for divorce, was read. The bill provides that in settling such cases by marriage the man must give bond for five years for the support of his wife and children. In the event of his inability to give bond, the prosecution shall be considered alive until he has lived with his wife in good faith for five years.

For this a substitute was offered by Mr. Thomas, of Coweta. The substitute provides that if under the circumstances cited a husband desert his wife for other than statutory cause for divorce, the prosecution against him be revived and that this prosecution be regarded as simply suspended during the life of the wife. It also provides that his consent to the marriage is to be regarded as evidence of guilt.

Mr. Reagan opposed the substitute on the ground that it was bad policy to enact any law that would have the effect of hanging a prosecution over a man's head for life.

Mr. Styles, the colored member, made a speech in favor of the substitute. It was desired to bring the colored people up to a standard of morality, he said. Strict laws on such subjects as this must be enacted.

Mr. Allen, of Upson, strongly favored the substitute and believed that it would have the effect of reducing crime in the state.

Mr. King followed him in an energetic argument. After a short running debate the substitute bill was lost and the original bill passed.

The Merry Shad Again.

The special committee, consisting of Messrs. Fleming, Smith and Hogan, to whom was referred the much discussed shad question, as related to the alleged obstructions in the Savannah river, at Augusta, reported a substitute resolution. This directs that the fish commissioner proceed at once to an investigation of the disappearance of shad in the Savannah river and to ascertain whether or not the dam at Augusta is an obstruction to these fish. The resolution was approved.

Mr. Fleming introduced a resolution that the matter be referred to the committee on the Savannah river and that the committee report to the comptroller general look into alleged over-valuation.

The amendments to the bill granting corporate powers to installment insurance companies were read and concurred in.

The bill providing for the reorganization of the governor's staff was read and concurred in.

The bill of Mr. Branch, of the thirty-fifth, to amend the code in relation to the taking of affidavits was lost.

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law in relation to the jurisdiction of justice courts in districts of a population of 15,000 was read and passed.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on the bill to reopen the tax returns of the Augusta Southern railroad, referred to them earlier in the day.

The bill of Senator Daley providing a new charter for the town of Wrightsville, was passed.

The bill by Senator Chambers, providing that the widow or children of a deceased tenant shall not be entitled to the crop until the claims of the landlord, for rent or money advanced be satisfied, was read and passed. The bill was moved to adjourn, which was done.

Thanked the Road.

The special committee appointed to visit the Georgia Normal college, at Milledgeville, were extended numerous special courtesies by the Georgia railroad. At yesterday's session this committee submitted a resolution thanking them. It was a graceful acknowledgment and was adopted by Mr. Bennett, in behalf of the house, and Mr. Smith, for the senate.

Signed by the Governor.

The governor notified the afternoon session by message that he had approved the following enactments:

The act amending the code so that stock in corporations shall be deemed personality.

The act repealing the incorporation of the town of Rhine, Dodge county.

The act amending the act creating a city court in Richmond county.

The act to establish a school system in Waynesboro.

The act to prohibit seining in any river in Colquitt county.

The act authorizing a county court for Effingham county.

The act amending the act creating a board of road commissioners of Terrell county.

The act repealing the incorporation of the town of Wilson in Dodge county.

The act changing the time of holding the Johnson superior court.

The act establishing public schools in McDonough.

The act establishing a board of road commissioners in Bryan county.

The act authorizing the city of Savannah to operate an electric light plant and to collect rent for electric light poles.

The act to relieve Belme Gordon, G. C. Galliard and A. Minis as sureties on a bond.

The act to allow county authorities to condemn land for the relief of A. L. Bartley.

The act to authorize the appointment of a direct trade commission.

The act fixing the lien in certain cases of the liability of railroad companies for wrecks.

The act to amend the license law in Tattall county.

The act authorizing the authorities of Waycross to issue school bonds.

The act to amend the charter of Gainesville.

The act to regulate city elections in Savannah.

The act amending the Charter of Joseph.

The act authorizing the council of Hogansville to organize a school system.

The act to amend the charter of Columbus.

The act providing registration in Chattahoochee county.

The act providing registration in Tattall county.

The act authorizing the clerk of Bibb county to prepare a school index.

The act to establish a school system in Jasper.

The act to establish the time of holding the Tattall superior court.

The act relieving A. Pinkero.

The act relieving Joseph Thompson, of Fulton county.

Evening Session.

The evening session began with the consideration of a number of senate bills as follows:

The bill prescribing the method of granting liquor licenses in Effingham county was passed.

The bill authorizing the governor to employ competent attorneys to investigate the claim of the state against the United States growing out of the ceiling of the territory of Mississippi was passed.

The bill in reference to the right of widows and orphans in crops was indefinitely postponed.

The bill of Senator McAfee providing that school commissioners be furnished with a school room in the courthouse was tabled.

The bill by Senator Robb defining the elementary school and laying out the bill.

The bill of Senator Smith to prohibit commercialism in the state was read and passed after a brief debate.

The bill by Mr. Wooten authorizing the governor to appoint certain graduates of military as second lieutenants of Georgia infantry was read and passed.

The bill of Senator McAfee providing that the salaries of many officials were too high.

The motion was indefinitely postponed.

The bill by Senator Reed to provide for the kind of notice the tax collector is required to give was laid upon the table.

The bill by Senator Seale fixing the salaries of the judges of the county court of Mitchell county at \$400 per annum was passed.

The bill of Senator Platon to incorporate the town of Fowleville in Coweta county was read and passed.

The bill by Senator McAfee establishing a public school system at the town of Canton was read with a senate amendment, which was concurred in.

The bill by Senator Wilcox to incorporate Christ church in Savannah and the Methodist Episcopal church at the town of Midway was passed.

The bill of Senator Robb to amend the act defining a contract by a fidelity insurance company and authorizing the treasurer to give a bond in that company was postponed indefinitely.

The Upper House.

The Day Was Spent in Acting on House Bills.

There was one short discussion in the senate at the morning session. It was over a local bill providing for the manufacture of liquors in Carroll county.

Sensor Robinson, to whom the bill had been referred as chairman pro tem, of the temporary committee, had declined to give the bill a favorable report and he opposed its passage, though the chairman of that committee, Mr. Hackett, had recommended its passage. Mr. Robinson said that while the bill was a good one, it seemed to him to involve a direct conflict with the constitution of the United States.

Sensor Blalock advocated the bill, showing that it was purely local and that other counties had identically the same law. The bill got several negative votes, but passed.

Other Bills Passed.

A bill to amend the charter of Tallulah Falls.

A resolution for the relief of Joseph Thompson.

A bill to incorporate Cubana City, in Thomas county.

A bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Trenton.

A bill to allow counties or cities to establish reformatory prisons.

A bill to amend the laws relating to contests.

A bill to amend the constitution so as to pension confederate soldiers who are old, infirm, poverty stricken or blind and poor by the requisite two-thirds vote.

A bill to provide for granting charters to certain companies.

A bill to incorporate the Buena Vista Savings bank.

A resolution for the relief of Dade county, paying that county for expenses incident to the execution of two murderers.

A resolution authorizing the governor

and attorney general to settle all contested rights of way of the Western and Atlantic railroad.

A bill to fix the time of holding the superior courts of the Tallapoosa circuit.

A bill to prevent and suppress mobs.

A bill to elect commissioners for the county of Murray.

A bill to elect commissioners for the county of McIntosh.

A bill to amend the law incorporating the Southern Banking and Loan Association of Atlanta.

A bill to amend the law incorporating the town of Oklawaha.

A bill to amend the law incorporating the charter of the bank of Shelman.

A bill to establish graded schools for the town of Boston.

A bill to incorporate the town of Ally, in McIntosh county.

A bill to amend the law applying to the registration of voters in Thomas county.

A resolution to advance to Glynn county \$5,000 to defray the public school expenses.

A bill to appoint commissioners to codify laws of Georgia.

A bill to incorporate the Atlanta Union Loan Association.

A bill to pay the salary of the solicitor general of the Richmond circuit.

A bill to prohibit the manufacture of distilled spirits in Carroll county.

LEGISLATIVE GOSSIP.

The closing days of the session are usually fraught with many pleasant instances, most of them, of course, bearing a tinge of sorrow at the breaking up of the pleasant relations which have maintained for two years in the senate finance committee yesterday Mr. Corput, chairman of that committee, was presented with a very handsome gold-headed cane by the members of his committee. The presentation was made by Senator Jenkins, who made an ideal speech, in which he referred feelingly to the pleasant relations that have existed between the members of the committee and their chairman and Mr. Corput in the state during his term of service in the senate.

Sensor Corput replied feelingly, showing that the tribute of affection was thoroughly appreciated by him. Senator Corput is undoubtedly one of the most valuable members of the general assembly. He is a careful, conscientious business man, with a sub-stratum of business sense which is essential to all good legislators. He is not only a man who can make as good and eloquent a speech as any man on the floor of the senate and is a very strong advocate of such measures as meet his approval. As chairman of the finance committee he has done splendid work for the state. His advocacy of the Veatch state bank bill undoubtedly saved that measure in the senate from what seemed to be defeat. He is a hard worker and possesses all the elements of a splendid legislator.

Sensor Frank Chambers presided for a time yesterday morning and made a splendid impression as a presiding official, as he has done all the times he has been called to the chair. Senator Chambers is one of the ablest lawyers in the upper house and has proved a power of strength both on committee work and on the floor of the senate. Senator Chambers has been prominently mentioned as a congressional possibility in the tenth district to succeed somebody out of Richmond county Senator Frank Chambers would have strong support throughout the district.

Sensor McAfee, of the thirty-ninth district, is certainly a member who has the sense of his convictions at all times.

At the senate morning session the bill providing for an amendment to the constitution for further pensions to soldiers was before the senate. He went into the committee room for some purpose. Only one vote was needed to make the requisite two-thirds majority, and a strong effort was made by the friends of the measure to get him to come out and vote. He said that if he did he would vote against the bill. His fellow members thought differently and made him come out. When he did he stuck up to his statement and voted against the bill. The vote was, however, gotten by the appearance of Senator Jenkins.

ADVERTISE ATLANTA.

The Committee on Manufactures and Statistics,

OF WHICH HON. PHIL HARALSON IS HEAD

Is Urged to Go to Work and Build Up the Claims of Atlanta Before the People. A suggestion to Mayor Goodwin.

The committee on manufactures and statistics should be called to the front. Mayor Goodwin, in the arrangement of his committee for the municipal work of next year, could do no more popular thing than to give the committee on manufactures and statistics the prominence due to it. In the make-up of the committees, they gain importance as the duties devolving upon them are recognized and made important. There was a time when the committee on public schools was the one upon which to serve in order to gain reputation. It was on this committee that the late Dr. O'Keefe worked out the plan which has developed the present system of public schools.

With the establishment of an effective board of education, to which was referred the entire management of the question of education, the school committee has lost its importance.

There was a time when the committee on police claimed the preminence. That was in the days of disorder and turbulence, when protection was the great question to be settled. Some of Atlanta's most solid citizens made their first public reputation at the head of this committee. The establishment of a police commission, however, cut off its importance, and it was not until the era of high license that Hon. J. J. Meador restored it to some-what of its old time prominence by taking control of the license question.

When the era of street improvement began, the chairman of the street committee was looked up to as the man who held the key to the city council. There are gray-headed men who remember what a time Chairman Andy Stewart had in fixing up the mudholes at the Walker and Nelson street junction, and other places. Now, that Atlanta has over fifty miles of Belgian blocked streets and brick sidewalks, there is a disposition to let the street committee rest. Hon. Jacob Haas, during his three years' service in the city council, held the chairmanship of the committee on sewers, and through his influence it is that the present system of sewerage has been put upon a successful career.

The last committee forced into prominence because of the duties devolving upon it was that on bridges. The work of pushing through Forsyth street bridge was not only a great commercial undertaking, but as it called for a great sum of money, watchfulness as well as enterprise was called for. It was with a just sense of pride, therefore, that Chairman Turner retired from council, that a magnificent structure had been erected, and not a cent of the city's money had been wasted.

And now, what is the committee of the future? That question can only be answered by the discovery of what is Atlanta's greatest need. Here we have a magnificent beautiful city, whose railroads pierce out in every direction; whose miles of granite streets and brick sidewalks are a pleasure to vehicles and pedestrians; whose sewers assure public cleanliness; whose public schools are the peers of any in the union. Here is perpetual good health, an equable climate and every element a home seeker or business man would seek.

What Atlanta needs is more and more manufactures. We need to impress the advantages of the city as a home and manufacturing center upon people everywhere who are looking for a location. It is plain, therefore, that the duty of the hour is to push Atlanta's claims. This can only be done through the committee on manufactures and statistics, of which Hon. Phil Haralson is the chairman. If Mayor Goodwin will see to it that the committee finance, which he names, will set aside \$10,000 for Mr. Haralson's committee, the work of advertising Atlanta can be taken up to some purpose. Mr. Haralson is the man to give the committee its proper standing, if he is backed up substantially.

Large numbers of people should be a crime. It nettles the best natured man to see his baggage handled. It sours the sweetest temperament and sends a chill down the back every time. For such a situation, nothing is so smashing and takes Simmon's Liver Regulator. It will soothe the agitated feelings, keep down the bile and make you vigorous enough to stand up for your rights.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums and allays all pain. 25 cents.

SINCE THE WAR
Rheumatism radically cured in every case since 1860, with Farnham's Rheumatoid Remedy, prepared by MULLEN, 42 University Place, N. Y. Muscular, gouty, sciatic, inflammatory, pleurisy, to take 75 cents a bottle. All druggists. Pamphlets free. Sold in Atlanta by the Jacobs Pharmacy Company, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, and all first-class chemists.
Oct 8-6m sun wed fri

Beecham's Pills cure indigestion and constipation.

Christmas Presents.

You can make twelve elegant Christmas presents to twelve of your relations and best friends for from \$4 to \$6 by sitting now for a dozen of my finest photographs. How can you provide twelve as satisfactory presents for twelve persons for the same amount of money? Come now while the weather is pleasant and before the holiday rush, and I will give you the finest ever left my establishment, and your worry as to how to provide presents will be over.

Also, a special reduction on life-size crayon portraits for the holidays. Place your order at once or you will be too late.
C. W. MOTES,
34 Whitehall Street,
nov14-1m.

The well known strengthening properties of Iron Pills, combined with other tonic and most perfect nerve, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthens the nerves and body, and improves the blood and complexion.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became a Girl, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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The Weather Is Warm,

But

Our sales of Clothing are growing bigger and bigger under the impulse of extraordinary offerings. The merry round of timely bargains fit the festive season.

A vast showing of Men's Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Mufflers and beautiful Neckwear at prices which for real cheapness you've never seen equaled.

Some extreme novelties in Colored Bordered and Hemstitched India and Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs that any gentleman would welcome heartily as a remembrance.

Neckwear galore—all the rich, elegant, handsome effects. Rare lots just received especially selected for the Holiday trade. They were secured by us direct from the makers with every penny of cost saved. The gain is all yours.

One Price.

Plain Figures.

Eads-Steel Co

When Thirsty,
When Exhausted,
When feeling cold,
Try a cup of Hot Beef Tea, and make it from the old, reliable, world-known

Liebig COMPANY'S
Extract of Beef,
which makes the finest, clearest, most palatable beef tea, with a real meat flavor, and is unapproached by any other brand.

Ask for Liebig Company's and see that you get it. You will know it by this signature.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are the natural blood purifiers.

The blood is oxidized in the lungs, but it is purified (freed of poison) in the kidneys. If the kidneys are deranged they cannot keep the blood pure and healthy.

And if the blood is not kept pure, the whole system becomes poisoned and deranged.

Having few nerves of sensation, disease may exist in the kidneys and yet give no pain.

Some of the evidences of diseased kidneys are: high-colored, scalding urine, brick dust deposit, uric acid in the blood, puffiness under the eyes, swelling of the abdomen, ankles and legs, tube casts in the urine, dryness of the skin, pallor of the face, cold extremities, palpitation of the heart, nervousness, neuralgic pains, rheumatism, sickle appetite, headache, dark, muddy urine, etc., indicate the need of

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

Any of the above symptoms at first may be slight, but they should not be neglected. They point to kidney trouble, and left to develop may terminate in Bright's disease. Sold by all druggists.

FREE

Mineral Water.

Suwannee Springs Water

The Healing Springs, for it has cured the most obstinate cases of Dyspepsia, Nervous or otherwise, Gout, Kidney and Liver Troubles, etc. We have testimonials too numerous to mention in our small space.

Mr. Andrew Hanley, the ever progressive proprietor of the Springs, has sent his representative, Mr. C. A. Fleming, here with a carload of the famous water, and wishes all to try it. It may be obtained in this city at the following well known places: R. L. Palmer, Kimball House drug store; Elkin-Watson drug store, corner Broad and Marietta streets; Benjamin's pharmacy, corner Whitehall and Mitchell streets; Sol Cronheim, corner Hunter and Whitehall streets; L. R. Bratton, 14 Peachtree. This famous water may be obtained free for a few days only at the foregoing mentioned places.
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The Largest and Cheapest line of

SILVER NOVELTIES

for Christmas Presents ever seen in a Jewelry Store.

MAIER & BERKELE,

31 Whitehall Street.

ATLANTA ELEVATOR CO.,
OFFICE AND WORKS,
Mena Street W. and A. R.
ATLANTA, GA.,

ELEVATORS
FOR PASSENGER & FREIGHT

CHRISTMAS OFFERINGS.

SENSIBLE-COMFORTABLE-PLEASING.

You'll find just the thing for a Christmas Present in our varied selection of Clothing and Furnishings, Mens' and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Hats, Neckwear, and all the many fixings necessary to the masculine make-up. Our December sales will swell as a result of the LOW PRICES we are offering. SEE THEM.

HIRSCH BROS., 44 Whitehall Street.

M. G. WHITLOCK & CO.,

256 MARIETTA STREET.

OFFER MINGO, JELICO, ALABAMA AND ANTHRACITE

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PLANE & FIELD
AND UP
AMERICAN COAL at \$3.50 PER TON.
Telephone, No. 354 West Alabama Street and Central Railroad
113 2nd St. Hirsch

COAL \$1.50!

and up. Send in your order and try us and be convinced that we sell the best and most elegant coal to be had, or have your money refunded if this statement is not true.

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BUY ANTHRACITE, MONTEVALLO, JELICO, SPLINT, FROM
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Yards—Magnolia Street and E. T. Va. and Ga. Railroad. Telephone 394.
Office—3 Edgewood Avenue, corner Peachtree. Telephone 1025.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

GEO. P. HOWARD
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
JELICO COAL,
Best Alabama Coal.
Coal at yard handled entirely in bins. No possible chance to mix with dirt. Best arranged yard in the south. See it. Yard 359 Decatur street, corner Grant. Telephone 1140. Office, 45 Edgewood Avenue, opposite Equitable building. Telephone 1070. oct27-2m

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Office and Works 304 Chapel St., ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
P. Pellegrini, L. P. Huerkopf and A. Fugazzi
Successors to Pellegrini & Castleberry,
Manufacturers of Plain and Ornamental Parlor Vases, and Lawn Statuary.
Architectural work, a large variety of Chimney Tops and Plaster Ornaments for interior decoration.
Architectural Staff Ornaments for exterior and interior decoration. Artificial Stone Work of every description. Flue Lining, Fire Brick, Special Furnace Brick for Boilers and Locomotives. Also the most complete Grate Back made. Estimates and prices furnished on application.

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—AND—
Mining Supplies.
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MACHINERY.

The Brown & King Supply Company.
Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose, Packing, Etc.

Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods. Pipe cut to Specifications. Asbestos Pipe Covering and Cement.
47 and 49 S. BROAD STREET.



Lady, Mr. Stevens—and his brother—says: "Won't you buy your Christmas presents at their store, No. 47 Whitehall street? And they say they ain't going to charge you much. Who I is? I'se Love!"

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don't be in a hurry—read this, the delightful bottling—genuine—"o. o. p."—old oscar pepper—kentucky's finest whisky—is put up in square bottles, with large "o. o. p." printed in red on face of white label—white caps, embossed in red—"o. o. p."—now be careful—don't be deceived.

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whiskies, whiskies, whiskies.
"four aces whisky."
"canadian club."
"cleveland club," dollar a quart.

A Rare Chance.
Having more business than I can well attend to, I wish to sell out my interest in the May Mamel Company.

This is an excellent opportunity to embark in a well established, safe, and remunerative business, with a large and extensive trade extending throughout the Southern States, and to step into a good snug berth, a responsible position, and a remunerative salary.

This manufactory has a first-class reputation for fine work, and has a record of financial prosperity equaled by few in this country. Address George S. May, Atlanta, Ga.

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Diamonds,
69 Whitehall.

Open Evenings.

We invite you to inspect our stock of novelties in Gold and Silver, suitable for holiday presents.

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DEALER IN

Fine Vehicles and Harness

Horse and Dray Covers,

No. 27 WEST ALABAMA STREET.

Full line of Horse Blankets and Fur and Plush Robes.

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Agent for the Binghamton Wagon Company, Binghamton, N. Y., celebrated maker of fine buggies, surreys and spring wagons.
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Several dealers are selling whisky in second-hand "Purity" Bottles for "Purity" Rye. Others pretend to sell our "Purity" under other brands. The genuine Rose's "Purity" Rye sold only in Atlanta by The R. M. Rose Co., Sole Proprietors, 12 Marietta street.

Now Order and Plant

As soon as it rains shade trees, fruit trees, ornamental and flowering trees and shrubs, roses, etc. The best and cheapest can be had from

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Catalogue free.